

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1843.

CONGRESS.

This day commences the third week of the session of Congress. We cannot say that but little has been accomplished, because, such as it is, a great deal has been done in that time. To say nothing of the herculean task of drilling new and inexperienced members, of putting them through the manual exercise, teaching them the party lock-step—how to march, countermarch, wheel, right-about-face, mark time, form solid column, and, above all, to obey orders—which has been so completely performed, the great work of expurgating a portion of the proceedings of the House from its journal has been consummated—a labor never but once before accomplished by either branch of Congress. That occasion was the origin of the only order of knighthood known, as yet, in this republic, the "KNIGHTS OF THE BLACK LINES." The present equally deserves to be commemorated, and in order to do so, we would respectfully and humbly suggest the propriety of another order being established, and that the authors of this expurgation shall have conferred upon them, and be known by, the title of the "KNIGHTS OF THE TORN LEAF," and that a torn leaf, headed "Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States of America," be worn as the insignia of the order, upon a black sash, indicative of the deed for which they are knighted. Should the proposition be adopted, as we trust it will, we further suggest, as the reward of merit, that the Hon. Mr. Cave Johnson receive the appointment of First Grand Master of the Order.

There was one thing, however, the Knights of the Order of the Torn Leaf intended to accomplish on Saturday last which they failed in, much to their chagrin and mortification, we mean the removal of the present postmaster of the House. The Grand Master lead the way boldly, in moving a suspension of the rules, to enable him to march his gallant corps up to the work, but unexpectedly he encountered a mountain (of flesh) which he could neither remove, get round, nor over.

For once the Calhoun men showed mettle, and manifested, as we thought, a commendable spirit. They were determined to proscribe proscriptio, and they did it, with the assistance of the Whigs. Upon being defeated, the vote to suspend the rules being 77 in the affirmative, to 80 in the negative, the countenance of the Grand Master plainly told how deeply he felt the repulse. The circumstance was calculated to mortify him. Up to that moment he had marched fearlessly and triumphantly forward, if not unresisted, yet unchecked, and to be thwarted, impeded, defeated then, was provoking, and more than his equanimity could bear.

We presume another attempt will be made in due season, after the Grand Master shall have had time to rally and refill his forces, and if he succeeds in screwing their courage to the sticking point, and bringing up every man to the work, he will not fail in accomplishing his design,—of removing Mr. McCormick, and putting some "out-and-outer" in his place. *Nous verrons.*

VIRGINIA—CLAY CLUBS—ORGANIZATION.

In no part of the country do we see a more manifest determination among the Whigs to do their duty than in Virginia. In every section, and we believe in every county of the State, they are forming Clay Clubs, banding together, and going to work in the great cause with heart and soul, and a full determination to leave nothing undone to enlighten the people, and to break the chain that has been cast around them by those who have for years exercised little less than imperial power, and ruled the State as though it were their hereditary dominion, the government of which they exercised by "divine right."

We were surprised the other day to hear a Virginian, a proud son of "the old Dominion," remark, that so long as Mr. Ritchie lived, that State would vote as he dictated; that he was the autocrat who ruled her with a power as supreme, unquestioned, and irresistible as that of the Czar of Russia, or of Mehemet Ali, the tyrant of Egypt. That the young politicians of that State, who were ambitious to figure in public life, found it as necessary to pay court to him, and win his favor, as the courtiers of old Queen Bet did to flatter her, in order to obtain their ends; and that the people not only wore the

shackles with which he had bound them, mentally and politically, but they wore them with all the pride with which a servant dons the tinsel livery of his master.

We must confess we had formed a higher opinion of the people of Virginia—we had supposed they thought and acted for themselves—and so expressed ourselves; but our friend bade us look at the State for the last thirty years, and point to the time, if we could, when she had dared to go counter to the *UKASE* of the Richmond Autocrat, as promulgated through the Enquirer. We were silenced.

If any thing can break this spell of Ritchie's power, it will be the awakening exertions that are now being made by the free, bold, and untrammelled spirits who have, with such resolute determination, taken the work in hand. Cordially and sincerely, we bid them God speed.

GOVERNOR DAVIS.

The Globe has been abusing this gentleman recently, as well as the foreign bondholders of the State of Illinois for selecting him as their agent to examine the Illinois and Michigan canal. This was intended for consumption out of that State. Read the following article from the "Illinois State Register," the leading Locofoco paper of that State, and you will see how Locofoco editors blow hot or cold, according to their locality:

"Gov. Davis, as our readers are aware, was chosen by the canal bondholders, to ascertain the correctness of the statements made by the commissioners in regard to the canal. He is known in Massachusetts by the title of 'Honest John Davis.' What he has done to deserve it, we do not know; but we have not seen any evidence that he did not deserve it. He is a Whig, and spoken of as a candidate of that party for the Vice Presidency; yet we have heard no objection made to him by any one, of any party, as the umpire in this case between the State and the bondholders."

DIFFERENT METHODS OF OBTAINING OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY.

Neal, of the Pennsylvania, than whom, politics aside, we do not know a more agreeable writer, or one who wraps wholesome truths and pungent sarcasms in lozenges of lively humor, hits certain classes of men in the following playful paragraph in a way that cannot but cause them to wince if they have the least sensibility in the world:

"Getting into debt without intending to pay, is an improvement on stealing."—*Exchange paper.*

"It may be a refinement on the more primitive method of becoming possessed of other people's property—an effeminate sophistication of the more courageous 'picking and stealing'; but it is to be doubted whether such metaphysical conveyance is an improvement on the straightforward system of 'stand and deliver.' When you are knocked down and have your pockets emptied outright, you understand it exactly. The thing is clear and satisfactory, as far as it goes, and you have your revenge, if the operator be not too fleet of foot, but when the footpad leaves the road to accumulate unsettled and not to be settled balances on one's books, why the matter becomes involved, intricate, and disagreeable. It is essentially the same, but the embellishments are perplexing."

We imagine the unfortunate holders of Mississippi and Pennsylvania bonds, in Europe, will be very apt to coincide in opinion with Mr. Neal.

GLORIOUS WHIG TRIUMPH!—MORSE ELECTED!

A letter from the Boston Atlas office, dated December 14, 3 o'clock, P. M., to the editors of the New York Tribune, says: "I am at this moment, just as the Southern mail is closing, in receipt of a letter from a friend at Hallowell, communicating the agreeable intelligence that, upon canvassing the official votes, it appears that the Hon. Freeman Morse, the Whig candidate, is elected member of Congress from the Lincoln and Oxford district, Maine, by a majority of 13 votes."

Prize Banner.—At the late State election in Massachusetts, the Whigs of the several wards of the city of Boston had a noble and generous struggle for a beautiful banner, which was to be given to the ward that should make the largest proportional Whig gain over the preceding election. The prize was won most gallantly by Ward No. 7. We see by the Boston Atlas, that the Whigs of Ward No. 1, who had won the banner the preceding year, had called a meeting for Tuesday last, for the purpose of making arrangements to deliver up the Prize Banner to Ward No. 7, and to have a suitable celebration on the occasion.

SIGNIFICANT.—At a meeting of the Locofocos in Mobile on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, a test vote for President was taken, which stood: Calhoun, 160; Van Buren, 138. So five delegates favorable to Mr. Calhoun were appointed to the State Convention.

A resolution was offered by Judge Hale, in the following words:

"Resolved, That this meeting will cordially support for the President of the United States the nominee of the Baltimore Convention."

This resolution was voted down by the Calhounites, 160 to 138.

They have better spunk in Mobile than our Northern Calhounites—and better sense. They say—"If we are to be badgered out of our candidate now, when will he run?" "Now or never," they see to be the watchword; and if Calhoun, like his friends at the North, should finally yield and say—"If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain," we fear he will not only never go to the Presidency, but even the nomination will never go to him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. ADAMS' WESTERN VISIT.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns, from those of the Baltimore Patriot, the following letter from a western correspondent of that paper. It furnishes gratifying information of the state of public opinion in Ohio. The same causes which are operating to produce a favorable change in that State, cannot fail to produce the same effect in others; Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, &c. We shall in a few days publish an article triumphantly refuting the charge of "bargain and corruption."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

MOUNT PLEASANT, O.,
December 5, 1843.

There seems to have been something providential in Mr. Adams' late western tour, inasmuch as his candidly expressed opinions on several important subjects connected with the politics of the day, have certainly exerted great influence on the minds of the people of Ohio in favor of Mr. Clay.

Up to the time when Mr. Adams made the solemn assertion at Maysville, pronouncing false the "bargain and sale" story, a calumny which cost him the Presidential Chair for a second term—I say up to that time, there were thousands of the citizens of Ohio who, believing that calumny, had made it the occasion of a deep, a settled prejudice against Mr. Clay;—in fact it was the only objection they had against him, and had it been true, the objection would have been reasonable and well founded. But Mr. Adams being believed on that point, the prejudice is removed, and by its removal thousands are set free to vote for "Harry of the West," who would have cast their suffrages against him.

Next, Mr. Adams' opinion of Henry Clay as an honest man and a statesman has spread through the west with electrical speed. Never have I read so high a eulogy by one great man on another; coming as it did from the heart, the very soul of Mr. Adams, it will be, it has been, pronounced just and well deserved, for in this case, as in the preceding, he was believed; and well he might be, he having had ample opportunities, better perhaps than any other in the Union, of knowing Mr. Clay as a man and a statesman. For my own part, the promulgation of Mr. Adams' opinion concerning him, has, I confess, raised Mr. Clay in my estimation, though I held him exalted before, and this I believe, is the impression of Whigs in general in this section of the country.

Mr. Adams' opinion on slavery, elicited by the political abolitionists of Pittsburgh, has had a startling effect on the Liberty Party, so called, who calculated on his being one of them, or on his favoring their views; and particularly are they disappointed in his sentiments concerning slavery in the District of Columbia. There is evidently a reaction among the party, the commencement of which is manifest in their expressed wish for Mr. Clay's election, though some of them may not vote for him—nor do any thing to assist in realizing their wish for his election. This reminds me of children's "play not to keep," or, rather, it has the odor of political hypocrisy; or, if not that, it is a party manoeuvre, *sui generis*. For the next twelve months, we shall hear less of excitement among political abolitionists than we have for the last six.

In conclusion, possessing facilities for ascertaining pretty correctly the amount of political capital among the Whigs of Ohio, I hazard nothing in saying, that "Harry of the West," in 1844, will out distance all other competitors for the Presidency by a large (to the latter a startling) majority—so great, that I think the young Whigs of the State ought to be on the alert in organizing, for the purpose of sending a delegation to Baltimore to claim the "Clay Flag" on the second of May next.

MR. VAN BUREN—HIS DEFEAT—THE CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

We are always glad to speak, when we can, through an organ of our opponents, and therefore when they utter truths, which, spoken by us would be set down as "Federal lies" by that courteous and decorous paper the Globe, as well as other mouthpieces of Mr. Van Buren, we shall always endeavor to avail ourselves of them, and give them to our readers in their own language.

The following extract of a long article in the Mobile (Ala.) Tribune, a Calhoun paper, speaks truth in plain terms, in reference to the defeat of Mr. Van Buren in 1840. The editor says:

"To us there has never been a particle of mystery in the Democratic overthrow of 1840. The causes which led to it are legibly written in the history of the times. The same circumstances which rendered Mr. Van Buren unpopular made General Harrison popular. Men were thoroughly impressed with the belief that Mr. Van Buren thought more of his party than of the country, and the infamous maxim proclaimed by some of his friends—'to the victors belong the spoils'—gave strong countenance to the suspicion. The appeals made in his support were made rather to partisans than to the people, and the government itself had been so completely dressed in the livery of party, that men began to look upon the President in no other light than as a mere party leader, heading an army bent upon plunder. He became associated with an odious conception of government. Whether he or the people who ejected him from office were to blame for this, is a question about which men will always differ; but few, we imagine, who were parties to the ejection, will acknowledge, in another election, that they sinned or went astray! That Mr. Van Buren was well and faithfully sustained by his party, is beyond all question. For ordinary occasions that support would have been efficient, and have given him, at least, a respectable vote; but he had none of that hold upon popular affection, which, in seasons of profound excitement, is required to sustain a public man against the assaults of his enemies."

CHEAP PAPERS, DOCUMENTS, &c.

We respond to the following just remarks of the editor of the Westchester, Pa., Village Record:

"It is important that the Whig party should begin to 'circulate the documents.' If the country is to be redeemed in 1844, the people must have light. The beacon must be set on an hill, that every one may see the evils that exist, and the remedy. The best medium of infusing light is cheap papers in the hands of patriotic, vigorous, and well-informed editors."

GREAT ROBBERY.—We learn from the New York Tribune of yesterday that on the previous day one of the trunks belonging to Pomeroy & Co.'s Express mysteriously disappeared. It was an iron trunk, and contained all the money and valuable packages belonging to the brokers and banks.

Funeral of the Hon. Barker Burnell.—On the 5th instant, the remains of the Hon. Barker Burnell, the late Representative in Congress from Nantucket, were taken from the vessel which conveyed them home, and carried to their place of final rest. The Nantucket Inquirer says:

"On the approach to our harbor of the vessel with the remains of Mr. Burnell, the American ensign was displayed at half-mast upon the Whig Reading Room and the Telegraph Building, and also by the shipping at the wharves. When the bell began to toll, all business was suspended, the stores were closed, and remained closed the rest of the day. A solemn feeling prevailed the whole town, and it was a scene which will not very soon be forgotten by the people of Nantucket. It was truly a solemn scene!"

From Texas.—The steamer Neptune arrived at New Orleans on the 4th, bringing Texas news to the 2d inst. The New Orleans Bulletin has the following:

The U. S. schooner Flirt returned to Galveston from Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. She brought letters from the U. S. Minister at Mexico, to Gen. Murphy, our Charge in Texas; but the nature of the despatches had not transpired.

Exchequer bills of Texas were taken at par at the customhouse at Galveston. In private transactions they are worth from 90 to 95 cents. At Washington the *Vindicator* states, they are current in ordinary business at par.

Dr. Anson Jones is said to be the favorite candidate of the party which supports the present Administration, for the Presidency.

The Washington *Vindicator* of the 25th says, that Colonel Hays arrived at Washington on the 23d, and reports that all is quiet in the West—all the Mexican troops having been withdrawn from this side of the Rio Grande. Some small traders had been in to Bexar, but business was limited.

Later from Carthage.—We learn from the New York Tribune, that the brig Chaires, Capt. Chapman, brings the following important intelligence from Carthage, which place she left on the 25th November.

The Governor of Santa Marta, with two or three others, were assassinated at the Cienega, near that city, on or about the 14th November, by a party of rebels landed at that place on the 10th instant, from Jamaica. The party consisted of some eight or ten individuals, who were banished from New Granada at the close of the Revolution, the names of some of whom are as follow: Agapito Labarces, Gregorio i Francisco Labarces, Joaquin Reascos, and Nicholas Gonzales.

Legislature of Maryland.—The Legislature of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on Monday week, the 25th instant, Christmas day.

The Whigs have decided majorities in both Houses, and we have every reason to expect the wisest and best measures from their wisdom.—*Balt. Pat.*

The city of Louisville was fired on Thursday week, no less than seven times. The Louisville Journal says that in the last instance the torch was applied while several persons were within thirty feet of the building moving about the yard. This startling fact demonstrates either the most hardened and reckless villainy of an old offender, or the less conscious mischief or malice of youthful depravity.

The U. S. schooner Flirt, arrived at Galveston, from Vera Cruz, reports that two of the Mexican vessels of war were at sea, and the remainder (including the three steamers) were lying under the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. THE REQUISITES—THE MEANS AND THE ENDS.

Never have we seen in any State more cheering manifestations of prudence and zeal in a political canvass than are now evinced in the State of Virginia, not in one section alone, but in every portion, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the banks of the Ohio. The Whigs are rallying to the call of the country, and forming themselves into "Clay Clubs," so as to give proper concentration to action, and to keep alive a true feeling by frequent intercourse. This looks well, and it will tell well. The present moment should be employed to bring into action all the material of the Whig party; to ascertain, and thence to increase its strength; to cultivate acquaintance among the active portions; to obtain certain salient points which project where there is not much association, and to make all understand and confess the necessity of merging all personal feelings, personal views, and personal attachments, in the object of our political enterprise. The shouts of exultation that have gone up from the Whig ranks are justified by the circumstances which caused them. They denote continued accession to our numbers, increased zeal in our ranks, and that strengthening of hope which is the guarantee of success. We feel, when from State after State we hear good news, that it is of the character that warrants hope, that warrants confidence; it is the gain that is not only permanent, but which multiplies. But it is asked why, if the result is so certain, should exertions be so warmly pressed? Why be so earnest to insure that which is fixed?

We need not tell our readers that the future in this life is in the hands of Providence, who makes means necessary to ends; and it is because those means are necessary to the ends, we perceive that the ends materially follow the means, that we exult. The means are good, the zeal for their use is good, and therefore we say, counting on the continuance of these means with present zeal, that the end is sure.

Let not a single spark of zeal, however, be quenched. Let not a single proper means be omitted. Let there be one heart and one hand in the great work, as there appears now, and the election of Henry Clay is as certain in 1844 as is the return of the month of November in that year, and the election of John Sergeant as sure as his nomination in May.

LOCAL NEWS.

Sartain's Engraving of Nagle's Portrait of Henry Clay.—We are glad to learn that this fine engraving of one of the best likenesses of the "great Statesman of the West" is for sale in this city. The agent who has them is at present at Brown's.

The Opera.—The question as to our taste for music, as a people, has so often been discussed, and so profitless, too, that it would be time thrown away to argue it now. A short time since, we were honored with the presence of two bands of Ethiopian minstrels, neither of which had cause to reproach the citizens of Washington with a want of taste for a species of music peculiar alone to the colored race—notes were exchanged between the public and the performers, much to the advantage of the latter. An Italian corps, comprising some eighteen or twenty artists of the first order, appeared on the boards of the National theatre on Saturday night, before a select but meagre audience. The weather, to be sure, was unfavorable—but the refined patrons of the opera generally keep their carriages, and beauty and fashion should have displayed their vivifying influence around the boxes. *Il Puritani*, one of the finest conceptions of the "immortal" (justly so termed in the bill) Eellini—the treat was a rich one—such a one as rarely falls to the lot of our city to enjoy—and it was fully appreciated, too, by a discriminating audience, if we are to judge by the enthusiastic applause that followed every scene. Corsini has a fine compass of voice—her lower tones probably are the best; her brilliant passages were faulty, but she made ample amends by the sweetness of her plaintive scenes. The fine tenor of Signor Perozzi took the attention of all good judges—he was easy and graceful. Signor Valtellina, besides being an excellent actor, possesses a voice of extraordinary compass—clear and full on the bass tones, and rich and expressive on the tenor. The spirited duet of Valtellina, sung by him and Signor Calvet, an excellent baritone singer, was enthusiastically applauded. The choruses generally were effective; and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the very excellent orchestra under the charge of Signor La Manna.

Norma—said to be the best of Bellini's productions—will be produced to-night. Let no lover of music miss the opportunity of hearing it.

An *interlude* occurred at the opera on Saturday evening, not mentioned in the bills, which afforded no little astonishment to those present. An honorable M. C., (Mr. Colonel, is it not?) influenced by an excitement of spirits, whether patriotic or not, we cannot say, at the close of the brilliant duet of Valtellina and Perozzi in the second act, broke out in most unoperatic-like yells, calling for the Battle of New Orleans and the Fourth of July in Italian, and delivered himself of a most unique speech. This exhibition was properly repressed by the officers after some little difficulty; and the opera proceeded to its beautiful termination without further interruption.

Old Bull.—It has been said that this celebrated musician would visit this city in January; but this is a mistake. We have seen a letter from a friend of Old Bull to a gentleman here, which states that his visit will be deferred until March.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

DECEMBER 17, 1843.

INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.

R. Conrad, Va.; C. Wilkins, N. C.; W. H. Buckner, Carolina; P. Dudley, Spotsylvania, Va.; Wm. P. Parish, Charlottesville, Va.; James Pointz, J. P. Knell, James Waugh, Va.; Robert F. Luckett, Loudon county, Va.; Edward P. Hunter, Martinsburg, Va.; Lewis Tighman Moore, Winchester, Va.; Jos. Parker, Md.; J. Ritchie, New Orleans; George R. Marsh, St. Louis; Michael Wall, Mississippi; W. West, Cincinnati; L. Walker, Chester county, Pa.; Geo. R. Clarke, St. Louis; Wm. Ballard Preston, A. Caperton, Va.; Geo. P. Lord, New York; Wm. J. Waller, Richmond, Va.; C. M. Taylor, Alexandria; Dr. J. Coates and lady, Lynchburg, Va.; J. Saffarans, Alexandria.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.

F. Foote, Va.; Geo. Roberts, Boston; Richard M. Hoe, New York; M. Segar, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. F. A. Loring, U. S. N.; J. D. Featherstonhaugh, N. E. Boundary; Capt. Johnson, U. S. A.

EUROPEAN (GALABORN'S) HOTEL.

Count de Montalto and servant.

TEMPERANCE (BEARS'S) HOTEL.

R. H. Latham, Ignatia W. Gardner, Md.; Presley N. Smith, Madison, Va.; Henry Radabaugh, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Curtis, lady, and two sisters, New York.

EXCHANGE (TYLER'S) HOTEL.

H. C. Middleton, Clarksburg, Va.; J. M. Corsey, Braxton, Va.

VIRGINIA (SWEETING'S) HOTEL.

A. Rector, W. H. Rogers, F. Furr, B. F. Carter, John Holmes, Va.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, by the Rev. G. W. SAMPSON, Mr. EDWARD WOOD to Miss MARY C. ESSEX, daughter of Mr. J. Essex, all of this city.

DEATH.

On the morning of the 14th instant, CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, chief of the bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department, and one of the oldest and most respected residents of this city.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

DECEMBER 16, 1843.

ARRIVED.

Several canal boats, with grain, wood, and large quantities of prime pork.

SAILED.

Packet schooner John Emory, wood for Baltimore.